

Intimations.

Powell's

Ladies' Outfitters,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ELEGANT
FOOTWEAR

at
Reasonable Prices.

BLACK
GLACE
SLIPPER

Two Strap

\$0.25



LACE
BOOTS

Softest Glace Kid,



IDEAL LIGHT
WALKING
SHOE

Black Glace
Tan Calf

\$0.50



with
LOUIS HEEL
Superior Finish
\$8.50 pair.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

Intimations.

Messrs. K. A. J. CHO-
TIRMALL & CO.,
34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
LATE NO. 8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
GRASS CLOTH,
AND
A VARIETY OF
LADIES' EMBROIDERED
DRESSES.
ALSO
AN ASSORTMENT OF
MALTESE SILK LACE and
COLLARS, &c.
INDIAN RUGS.

AND ALSO

A VARIETY OF
SILKS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. [43]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ginn, Livingston & Co., 8, George's Building, on FRIDAY, 1st February, at 5 P.M.

BUSINESS:
To draw up a programme for the ensuing season.

C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. [169]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on MONDAY the 4th February, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, to MONDAY, the 4th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. [159]

THE SHU N STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of the 12th Month of the 32nd year of Kwong Sul (the 5th day of February, 1907), at 12 o'clock noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:

1.—That the capital of the Company be increased from £100,000 to £150,000 by the issue of 1000 fully paid up new shares of £20 each ranking for dividend, voting power and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares of the Company.
2.—That such new shares be offered in the first instance to the persons who on the 15th day of February, 1907, shall be the registered shareholders of the Company in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares which each such registered shareholder shall be entitled to take up and limiting the time within which he the offer if not accepted by payment of the full amount of £20 per share will be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
CHAU CHEUK FAN,
Manager,
Shu N Steamship Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. [158]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE EIGHTY-FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to the 12th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. [138]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than Ten CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [15]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON
SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
the 2nd, 4th and 5th FEBRUARY, 1907, commencing each day at 2 P.M., at his
SALES ROOMS, DUDELL STREET,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK
EMBROIDERIES,

COMPRISING—
PORCELAIN.—Very Fine Satsuma, Kinko, Imari, and Kutani; &c.
BRONZES.—Old Jars, Flower Vases, and Figures, &c.
CLOISONNES.—A Choice lot of Vases, Incense Jars in Silver, &c.
WOOD CARVINGS.—Very Old Temple/Rammas, Shrines, and Figures, &c.
IVORY.—Beautifully Carved Figures, &c.
SILKS.—Old Temple and Palace Hangings, Draperies, Brocades, Court Kimonos, Table Cloths, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers, &c., &c.
PICTURES.—Silk Embroidered and Cut Velvet, &c.

AND
A Quantity of other CURIOS,
ALSO

Some Pieces of CHINESE PORCELAIN and BRONZES.
N.B.—The above collection of about 1,200 lots arrived from Kyoto and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE. A rare opportunity for Collectors.
TERMS.—As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,
the 30th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station's Compound,
AND ON
THURSDAY,
the 31st January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the Tsim-tsa-tsi Police Station, Kowloon,
SUNDRY
UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED
GOODS,
Comprising—
CHINESE CLOTHING, BLANKETS,
PIECE GOODS, SALT FISH, INDIGO,
DRIED LICHEN and LUNG-NGAN,
MATCHES, CHINESE PAPER, BLACK-
WOOD WARE, TOBACCO, WAX,
CHINESE UMBRELLAS, CHINESE
CANDLES, RATFAN, MATTING, VER-
MILLION, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
A quantity of GOLD and SILVER
JEWELRY.

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [161]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. GASTON LIBERT, Consul-General for France, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,
the 30th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 10, MacDonnell Road,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
Comprising—
TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with GLASS
WALNUT COVERED BRASS HANDLES
HALL TABLE COCA-NUT TABLES
MARBLE TOP BLACKWOOD FLOWER
STANDS, TABLE LAMP, (Oil and Electric
combined) ELECTRIC CEILING FAN,
OVERMANTLES with GLASS, TAPESTRY-
COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING
TABLE and CHAIRS, DINNER WAG-
GONS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with
BEVELED GLASS, DINNER SEVEN
LAIN, BLACKWOOD SIDE TABLE,
MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, TEAK-
WOOD BOOKCASES, ELECTRIC LAMPS
and FANS, BED ROOM SUITE, TEAK-
WOOD DRESSING TABLE and CHEST-
OF-DRAWERS with BEVELED GLASS,
DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEAD
with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES,
MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, SINGLE
IRON BEDSTEAD and BEDDING, COOK-
ING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
A quantity of PALMS in Pots.
On view from the 26th instant, at Noon.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [145]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,
the 30th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at the Occidental Hotel, Elgin Road, Kowloon,
THE GOODS AND CHATELAINS,
Comprising—
SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [167]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, Queen's Road Central.

WHO have just received the Finest As-
sortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH
CONFECTIONERY from the best makers
of London and Paris;
ALSO
A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BOR-
DEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c.,
&c., from the most renowned houses in France
and other foreign countries.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. [140]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL.

President Roosevelt on the 23rd ultimo issued an appeal to the people of the United States to contribute funds for the relief of the millions of famine sufferers in China, who are on the verge of starvation. The appeal is as follows:—

"To the people of the United States:—There is an appalling famine in China. Throughout a district covering over 40,000 square miles and supporting a population of 15,000,000, the crops have been destroyed by floods and millions of people are on the verge of starvation; thousands of dwellings have been destroyed and their inmates are without homes. An urgent appeal has been made for the assistance of the United States.

"Our people have often under similar conditions of distress in other countries responded generously to such appeals. Amid our abundance, prosperity and in this holiday season of good-will to man, assuredly we should do our part to aid the unfortunate and relieve the distressed among the people of China, in whom we have been allied for so many years in friendship and kindness.

"I shall ask Congress upon its next day of session for authority to use our transport vessels to carry flour and other food to the famine-stricken region.

"I recommend that contributions for the purchase of such food and other appropriate relief be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will take care of the expenditures. Such contributions may be made either through the Department of State, or may be sent directly to Charles Hallam, Keeper, Red Cross, Treasurer, United States Treasury Department, Washington.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN THE MOUNTAINS.

DETECTIVE'S SECOND KILLED.

About 6 p.m. yesterday, reports the *Shang-hai Mercury* of 24th inst., a shooting affair took place in a native bungalow at Newry Sun-king Road near Taku Road. It appears that a detective's second named Chen Shan-Hai and several assistants were watching a couple of well known loafers who were wanted for various offences. At about the time mentioned the two men who were partly dressed in foreign clothes, entered the bungalow and adjourned upstairs. They were shortly afterwards followed by the "second" and several assistants, who made their way upstairs and attempted to arrest the two men. A struggle ensued and the men were dragged out to the landing place where one of them succeeded in breaking loose from his captors and making good his escape. The second man, who was surrounded by the native detectives, pulled out a revolver and fired it point blank at the nearest man to him, the bullet taking effect in the unfortunate man's left breast. The murderer then dashed from the house closely followed by the detectives who followed him across the bridge into the French Concession, the pursued man in the meantime firing two shots at his pursuers, neither of which fortunately did any damage. The noise of the firing alarmed the French Police who lost no time in joining in the chase which was leading towards the native city. On the Rue du Port de Nord near the Rue Du C. consul, the miscreant was brought to bay by a detective who closed in on him despite a revolver shot that was fired at him. The ruffian was quickly thrown down and the detective pinched him to the ground until assistance came, when the man was secured and taken to the French Police Station where he was locked up. In the meantime the man that had been shot in the breast had been conveyed to the Shanghai Road Hospital where he expired of his injuries. The Shanghai Hsien held an inquest on the body this morning, a verdict of murder against the accused being brought in. The accused was then taken before the French Mixed Court and charged. He was eventually remanded until to-morrow and will be sent into the Native City to be dealt with.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A San Francisco message to the *Asahi* states that a general meeting of the American Foreign Trade Society has adopted a resolution to the following effect:—
(1)—That the U.S. Congress should frame legislation for the control of the administrative authorities, and to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate event that has occurred in the State of California.
(2)—That the Society places on record its expression of its satisfaction that the Japanese and the U.S. Governments have continued to maintain friendly and cordial relations.
(3)—Speaking in the Lower House of the Congress on the 17th instant, Mr. Foster, a member for the State of Vermont, said that the Federal Government was vested with authority by the Constitution to give the same treatment to foreigners as to U.S. citizens. He added that the rights of foreigners as provided by the treaties should be respected before the provisions of constitutions of individual States.

The speech is said to have created somewhat of a sensation in California.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORES of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAVE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and On's and Collars received on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Booklets for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.
— Hongkong, 22nd April 1895.

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Intimations.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago, the work of civilizing and redeeming it however has since been triumphantly accomplished and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called:

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fifth cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Ulcers and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue to use with I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself. Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces." Sold by all chemists.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office, Fletcher Street, until 12 o'clock Noon on FRIDAY, the 19th of February, 1907, for the undermentioned SUPPLIES and SERVICES, for the period of 12 months from 1st April, 1907:—

1. Meat.
2. Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.
3. General Supplies and Provisions.
4. Oil, Wick, and Barrack Supplies.
5. Coal, Coke, Wood and Charcoal.
6. Barrack Services and Scavenging.
7. Washing.
8. Transport Services (supply of 1 launches, Junks, Coolies, &c.).
9. Forage.

Forms of Tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to the Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, and signed, and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "Tender," on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quarters Office,
Fletcher Street, 25th January, 1907. [156]

THE WINE GROWERS

SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

FRENCH CLARETS.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

Cotes \$9.50 Per Dozen Quarts.

Medoc 9.50

St. Estephe 9.50

Paulliac 13.50

Margaux 14.00

Chateau Ludovic 17.00

Chateau Galle 18.00

Chateau Pontet 20.00

Canet 20.00

Chateau Mutton 24.00

Chateau Marbuzet 27.00

Chateau Merman 30.00

Chateau Rauzan 30.00

Chateau 30.00

Chateau 30.00

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Chateau 30.00

Chateau 30.00

Chateau 30.00

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The following PORTS and SHERRIES bottled in Europe have been especially selected and procured from the celebrated Firm of

C. G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO.

London, Oporto and Xeres.

PORTS.

DOURO	\$15.00
OLD TAWNY	18.00
INVALID	18.00
ESTRELLA	24.00
FIVE DIAMOND	27.00
VERY OLD TAWNY	42.00
OLDEST & FINEST	50.00

SHERRIES.

LIGHT DRY	\$13.00
SOLERA	18.00
VERY PALE DRY	18.00
FULL GOLDEN	21.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	24.00
FINE OLD BROWN	36.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AGENTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

BIRTHS.

STEWART.—On Sunday, the 27th January, at Bickenhead, the wife of Gershom Stewart, of a daughter.

On January 24, at Shanghai, the wife of EDWARD THOMAS JOSEPH BLOUNT, of a daughter.

On January 24, at Shanghai, the wife of A. D. LOWE, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

DRASTIC BUILDING REGULATIONS.

Within the space of two days, the chairman of two public companies in Hongkong which concern themselves with the question of rents as affected by the occupation or vacancy of Chinese tenement houses, have made reference to the useless restrictions imposed by the building authority and the sanitary department, and have maintained that these restrictions are calculated to drive away the Chinese population from the Colony. Mr. Robert Shewan, presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders in the China Provident Loan Company, on Saturday, expressed the hope that the report of the Special Commission to inquire into the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance would benefit property in the long run and that the requirements of the Sanitary Board would be modified to a considerable degree, for if the serious drop in values of 25 to 30 per cent. could not altogether be attributed to these regulations, it had certainly accentuated the depression to a very large extent. Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, said that as they all hoped for the amelioration, if not the removal, of useless restrictions, it would appear to be reasonable to anticipate a gradually increased return from Chinese rentals. And Mr. T. F. Hough, in seconding the adoption of the report, echoed the sentiment and trusted that the drastic laws which at present so handicapped property holders might be considerably modified in the near future. There was now sitting a Special Commission dealing exclusively with matters concerning property, and he looked forward hopefully to the outcome of their deliberations, and with confidence that whatever recommendations they might put forward would bring amelioration to the lot of the shareholders. That the regulations have been found drastic enough has been evidenced by the repeated protests made against their enforcement, a question which has been brought to

the attention of the Sanitary Board on various occasions. Mr. Lau Chu Pak has also, again and again, voiced the views of property owners when he has animadverted on the uselessness of employing measures which may appear quite satisfactory from the technical standpoint but which in practice do not serve the purpose they were intended to achieve, and have proved far from beneficial when applied to the Colony. The effect of these regulations, as all those connected with dealings in property are agreed, has been extremely detrimental. It has caused a serious diminution in the matter of providing for the housing of the working classes and, moreover, has brought about a considerable sacrifice of valuable land through the structural alterations deemed necessary, and, in the words of Mr. Henry Humphreys, has cost the colony millions of dollars. Although the property-owners may, in the first instance, have to conform to the requirements exacted under the existing sanitary arrangements, the money will eventually be recovered from the pockets of the tenants. At a meeting of the Sanitary Board the other day, one of the members stated that His Excellency the Governor was anxious that the Commissioners should conclude their labours and present their report to the public as early a date as possible. We can only re-echo the hope that when the recommendations of the Commission are made public we shall find practical as well as practicable suggestions incorporated therein, whereby the onerous demands of drastic regulations may be removed, much to the advantage of the Colony and to the property owners in particular.

THE KWANGSI GOVERNOR'S LATEST.

One of the diversions of the Governor of Kwangsi, who, notwithstanding the famine-stricken condition of the people in the province, appears to enjoy unbounded leisure, is to evolve some new indictment against the French Government and to represent them to the Imperial authorities as being engaged in some fateful machinations which have for their object the subjection of China to French influence and prestige on the frontier. Time and again the reports which he has telegraphed have been flatly contradicted and proved to be absolute fabrications, but the Governor has been in no way disconcerted. Rather he has set himself to discover fresh evidence of French intrigue, and the fertility of his imagination is apparently as flourishing as ever. Recently there appeared a statement in some vernacular newspaper—which was copied into several foreign journals—to the effect that the Governor of Kwangsi had telegraphed to Peking, informing the Government that the French military authorities in Tonkin were building barracks for the accommodation of troops. But not content with erecting this menace to China on their own side of the line of demarcation, stated the Governor, they were actually building the barracks on both sides of the frontier—that is to say, on Chinese as well as on French territory. The barracks were to accommodate an enormous number of troops, if the Governor of Kwangsi was to be believed, and although the Chinese officials had protested with all the force at their command the French paid not the slightest heed to them. As a piece of imaginative invention the tale was not without merit, but as a piece of mendacity, calculated to stir up the people against France and foreign nations generally, it was distinctly venomous. When a translation of this despatch appeared in a local contemporary, M. Gaston Liebert, the Consul for France at Hongkong, immediately telegraphed to the Governor-General of Indo-China pointing out the evil effects which might accrue from the dissemination of such information, and requesting authority to dispose of the rumour one way or the other. We are now informed by M. Liebert that he has received a reply from the Governor-General authorising him to contradict categorically, and in the most emphatic terms, the absolutely unfounded report of the Governor of Kwangsi, which is not merely untrue but stupid. M. Liebert added that the latest lubrication of the Governor of Kwangsi is quite on a par with the reports which that gentleman has telegraphed to Peking during the past two years, and which in every case he has been authorised officially to deny.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are requested to state that the sale of household furniture at M. Liebert's residence, Macdonnell Road, has been postponed till tomorrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 27th January, 1907:—Library, non-Chinese, 329; Chinese, 140; Total, 469. Museum, non-Chinese, 213; Chinese, 3,191; Total, 3,404.

YEE Woo Hang, a contractor, residing at No. 239, Queen's Road East, was summoned by Sergeant Blackman, before Mr. F. A. Hazelland at the Police Court, this morning, for neglecting to see that his men used the necessary precautions while blasting stone at Kowloon City, on the 25th instant. He was fined \$25.

CHINESE MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN MODERN TACTICS. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fenchow, 24th January.

4.30 p.m.

The military manoeuvres commenced this forenoon by the Southern Army, landing at Lim Poo, and the defenders of Northern Army marching out of the city to take up a position at Ha Yu. Each force consisted of about 1,500 of all arms.

The Northern Army have with them a battery of four 4-pounder mountain guns. Krupps of 1884. I was in a position near this battery and noted that the gunnery drill was excellent and although the gunners have only had one year's training, all seemed to take an interest in their work, and in the case of a misfire there seemed no hesitation as to what was the right thing to do.

The general action commenced at 2 p.m., and a sharp infantry fusillade was kept up for about an hour, when the attacking force withdrew.

Taken all round this, the first field day of the Fuchien forces, has been carried out admirably. All orders were issued in writing; the discipline was excellent; the equipment perfect, and in fact an object lesson was afforded of what can be done with the raw material in a couple of years, under three competent instructors.

It is not so long ago since the writer witnessed a parade of local troops, composed of a rabble armed with flag and pitch forks.

The action will be resumed to-morrow morning at 8 a.m. Saturday (26th) is to be devoted to battalion drill on the battlefield, and on the 28th there will be a grand review on the Tartar parade ground.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

AFTER THE SQUALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I have much pleasure in making a few remarks of what I saw after the squall of yesterday. Whilst walking along the P'ing West about 2 p.m., I noticed two men (one I know was P.C. 69 and another) got into a sampan and proceeded to a capsize boat. On bringing the boat to the shore near Eastern Street three persons were rescued from underneath. If it had not been for the timely aid of these men the persons would have perished. I think these men ought to be commended for their gallant rescue of the poor creatures and their services should be recognized. I also noticed that a Police Inspector (if I was not mistaken) was an eye-witness of this affair. I am, etc.

Hongkong, 29th January.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO GALLANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I should like to draw the attention of the "Bellicis Trust Society" to the two constables, one named Fong, and the other named I could not ascertain, for saving the life of three Chinese, who were inside of a sampan which turned turtle in the middle of the harbour. These two men went out in another sampan and towed it ashore, both men working with all their might until they reached the "Aberdeen launch wharf," where they managed to turn it over and rescue the three Chinese—a woman, a boy and a baby which was on the woman's back. Had it not been for the untiring efforts of these two men three more lives would have been added to the list of dead. Thanking you for publishing this, I am, etc.

P.S.—The 3 Chinese were under the sampan for over an hour.

Hongkong, 29th January.

SANITARY INSPECTOR FINCHER, of the Eastern District, summoned one Lau Pak, the occupier of No. 16, Amy Lane, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, for neglecting to report to the proper authorities the outbreak of two cases of small-pox in his house recently. He was found guilty and a fine of \$50 was imposed.

THE constable who was arrested by the Yau-mai Police on the 24th instant on a charge of setting fire to No. 61, Macdonnell Road, and on which charge Mr. Hazelland refused to convict, holding that it was not done maliciously, was brought up on remand at the Police Court, yesterday. It will be remembered accused and another set fire to a bundle of shavings on the floor of the house in order to warm themselves and were so interested in a conversation that they did not notice the fire burning. Inspector McDonald said that there was no other charge he knew of that could be placed against defendant. His Worship discharged the man with a caution. An officer after the case had been disposed of remarked that here was a chance for the P. W. D. to charge the constable with making alterations to the building without first submitting a plan for their approval.

TEN Yau-mai truck men were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, this morning, at the Police Court. The first man was charged with assaulting Wong Chai, the manager of a boiler-maker's shop at Yau-mai, and the others with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner. This case arose over a report which one of the complainant made to the police when one of the defendants knew of this, and together with 50 others, went to complainant's shop yesterday afternoon and created a disturbance. The first defendant, after asking the complainant why he interfered in a matter that did not concern him, gave him a smack over the head with a pipe. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to fourteen days' hard labour and four hours' stocks without the option of a fine; the second and third accused were fined \$25 each, and the remainder paid \$5 apiece. They were all bound over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for one year.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held in the City Hall Buildings to-day, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary, in the chair.

The others present were Lady Berkeley, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Bodeley, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. May, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Hastings, the Hon. Mr. H. J. Gomeriz, Attorney General, the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, and Rev. C. H. Hickling.

The annual report for last year was submitted by Mrs. Jean B. Thomson, hon. secretary, in the following terms:—The Ladies of the Committee of the Hongkong Benevolent Society have much pleasure in submitting the annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1906. During the year fourteen cases were brought under the consideration of the committee, and assistance was given in eleven cases, as shown in the brief outline of cases attached. Eighteen other cases received relief through the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., to whom the thanks of the committee are again tendered for the substantial help he continues to render, by investigating cases, and by rendering temporary immediate assistance to such as he considers in need of this. It is matter for much regret that on account of lack of funds recently it has been possible to place only \$15 a month at Mr. France's disposal, instead of \$25 monthly previously available, since this department of the Society's operations is probably one of the most practically important sides of its work.

The Society's funds have been at a low level most of the year owing to unusually heavy demands in the early part of it for payment of passages to England which it seemed impossible to refuse. Consequently, in later cases less substantial help to deserving cases has been available than the committee would gladly have rendered. The cases that have been given relief during the past year fairly well illustrate all the phases of the Society's operations. The large proportion of the money that has been at disposal has been spent on passages; but considerable sums have also been devoted to the maintenance of certain orphan children who are dependent on the Society, to monthly allowances during shorter or longer periods to several widows and to the finding of temporary board and lodging for not a few who were in sore straits.

Mrs. Gershom Stewart left the Colony in April, and her place on the committee, with the office of Hon. Treasurer, was taken by Mrs. J. Hastings. On the departure of Mrs. Dickinson, the president, in May, Lady Berkeley, vice-president, was elected to be president, and was succeeded as vice-president by Mrs. Bodeley. With great regret and deep sympathy the committee took leave of Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence in the peculiarly sad circumstances in which they returned to England. Lady Berkeley, Mrs. Bodeley and Mrs. Kruger retire from the committee in rotation, but are eligible for re-election. In conclusion, the committee, while gratefully acknowledging the much generous help accorded to them during the past year in their efforts for the relief of the needy, respectfully urge upon the Hongkong community as a whole the urgent need that exists for a more widely extended financial support of the Society in the important work it has under taken. A reference to the epitome of cases dealt with during the year will afford ample evidence that this is no haphazard charity; every case being personally investigated by members of the Committee, or through the reference Committee, before any application is dealt with. That lack of funds has seriously crippled the Committee's efforts during the year 1906; and, in now demitting office, they beg from the public for their successors a more liberal provision of the wherewithal to satisfactorily meet the demands of the Society, which are increasing with the increasing European population.

From the report of the guarantee scheme it appeared that during the year 1906 there was, in Hongkong, very little of that type of destitution for which the guarantee scheme was intended to provide, and the calls upon the guarantors were in consequence fewer than in the previous year. There were, of course, other cases of destitution, but these either did not come within the scope of the scheme or for various reasons were not considered to be deserving of such help. In all five cases were dealt with, and only two out of the number were sent to the workhouse.

These men being of African blood could not be admitted to the Saloon. Home, and so, an arrangement was made by which they were admitted to a boarding house in Lascar Row on the understanding that they were to receive European food. Employment was found for each of these men on a river steamer. Of the remaining three, one found employment and got away from the Colony, one was sent to Australia, whence he had come, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire kindly giving him a passage on payment of a small sum for food, and the third was allowed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to work a passage to Canada, where he is certain to find work.

In a brief introduction it was explained that the Hongkong Benevolent Society was founded in September, 1889, "for the purpose of rendering assistance in cases of sickness, want, poverty or distress arising from time to time amongst persons other than members of the Portuguese or Chinese community in the Colony." It is an attempt to introduce method and organisation into our charitable efforts, and to secure by careful investigation of all cases that help shall chiefly be given to the most needy and the most deserving. The relief given varies with the individual cases. Some are granted passage money to enable them to get back to home, lands, or some are helped to pay their rents, certain children, left orphans and destitute, are being maintained at school, employment is found for not a few who

have been stranded in the Colony, and a little temporary assistance is given to many, helping them through a crisis and sometimes towards a fresh start in life.

The Chairman, after reading the report, said he thought the Society was to be congratulated on the good work it had done during the past year, and he hoped the Hongkong public would respond to the appeal that had been made in the report for a more generous support. There was no doubt the Society ought to be assisted for it was not so well supported as it should be. He trusted that the publication of the report and of the balance sheet showing how slender were the funds at their command would have the effect of inducing members of the community to come forward and assist the Society with donations. He moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Rev. Mr. Hickling—May I ask how many cases have come within the scope of the guarantee fund, and also what was the balance at the beginning of the year as compared with the balance of \$208.86 at the end of the year?

The Chairman—The balance carried over from 1905 was \$988.63. There were five cases dealt with under the guarantee scheme.

Rev. Mr. Hickling, in supporting the adoption of the report, remarked that the attendance of the public was never very large at annual meetings of this kind, unless there was likely to be a row. When matters were going along smoothly, and the general public believed the funds were being administered properly, they usually left the committee severely alone at the annual meeting. Probably some were not equal to the strength of bringing out an umbrella this morning and that had added to the paucity of the attendance. But there were points in the report which, as the Chairman had said, should commend themselves very strongly to the general public. The fact that the Society was, in a sense, crippled by the payment of so many passages, really saved the community very considerably. Not only were these cases, so far as he knew of them, and he thought he knew nearly all of them, cases where people had perhaps foolishly—but it was so easy to be wise after the event—brought themselves into the condition of being dollars less in the Colony, but if they had been allowed to continue they would have inevitably lost their own self-respect and would have joined the ranks of the destitute very speedily. He believed that sending these people home—and in one instance the party had been sent to Bombay—meant sending them to those who would undertake to help them into their former positions or even into better ones. It was a very good thing for the persons themselves, and so far as the Colony was concerned it was undoubtedly an economical thing to pay their passages. The special appeal that had been made did not seem to have fallen on very willing hearers, but perhaps during the latter part of the season the Society had been injured in a way, as all philanthropic institutions had been in this Colony, through the appeal which was made for the typhoon fund. He knew that the hospitals had been affected, and their funds were many thousands of dollars down this year, and they would have a very pitiable tale to tell at the end of the year. He hoped, however, that the Society would not be discouraged. There was now in the Colony an American Consul who was thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the Society, and he trusted that the American community might prove considerably more responsive towards the Society's appeal than it had been in the past. At the same time he suggested that some special effort might be made by the Society once a year or once in two years—something in the way of an entertainment perhaps, which the public would patronise. It would mean a great deal of trouble and would increase the labours of the committee, which should mainly direct their energies to the administration of the Society rather than the gathering of funds; but he thought if the new committee beset themselves in the matter there would be a very speedy response. He suggested that, before the summer season set in, something might be done in that way, so as to fill the coffers of the Society. He hoped that no one would feel that the small attendance at that meeting or the reduction in the balance, which was down by \$700 and more, meant that the public was at all neglectful of the good work being done, or that it was not appreciated. There were special reasons which had militated against the balance of their credit being as large as it was last year, and he believed that if the committee moved in the direction he suggested the balance at the end of the year would be in a much better condition. Moreover, a very small balance was one of the best reasons for appeal that a benevolent Society could have. He seconded the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

The Chairman said the guarantee fund would be continued this year, thanks to the Governor who had made himself responsible for five cases, and Messrs. Raymond and Hewitt who would be responsible for four each.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hickling, the following ladies were appointed members of committee for the ensuing year: Lady Berkeley, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Bodeley, Mrs. J. Hastings, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. May, Mrs. Petri, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Marcus Slade, Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Turner.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Atkinson seconded, the appointment of the following gentlemen to form a reference committee was adopted: the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. Francis Clark, Rev. J. H. France, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Rev. C. H. Hickling and Rev. T. V. Johnson.

Lady Berkeley moved a vote of thanks to Mr. May for presiding (applause).

The Chairman returned thanks.

Dr. Atkinson proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who had been members of the committee for the past year. The public, he said, was much indebted to them for their labours.

Rev. Mr. Hickling seconded and the motion was adopted.

The meeting then ended.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

CHINESE EVILDOERS.

BEFORE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

HANDLED OVER TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 20th January, 3.15 p.m.

Chang Pao-ching and Huang-yi, who are charged with having been connected with the Kiangsi revolutionaries, were tried before the Mixed Court yesterday.

A letter which had been sent by Tuan Fong was accepted as *prima facie* evidence against the accused.

The Court thereupon ordered the prisoners to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

The Shanghai Municipality offered no opposition to the Assessor's order.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

TICK LIANG TO RESIGN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 20th January, 3.15 p.m.

Acting in compliance with the representations of the diplomatic corps at Peking it is reported that Tick Liang is resigning the appointment which was recently conferred on him in the Customs service. His successor will be Na Tung.

THE GALE.

THE TORPEDOER'S CRUISE.

As stated in our report of the rainstorm yesterday, the torpedo boat destroyer No. 46 started out on a cruise round the island at 4.45 p.m. The wisdom of the decision to despatch the destroyer on the succoring mission is evidenced by the result which was learnt on the return of the "46" to harbour at eight o'clock this morning. The rescue party, including two Naval medicals, came across nine junks altogether that had turned turtle during the violence of the storm. On one of the vessels five persons were observed to be clinging to the derelict. The destroyer approached her and had all the five survivors taken on board; they were two men and three women.

Approaching another of the capsized junks the "handy men" succeeded in uplifting her. An examination was made to discover whether any person was on board, but no signs of any of the crew could be traced, and the presumption is that all hands had perished in the heavy sea and rain in the afternoon. On the rest of the derelicts that were passed, by the torpedo boat 46 there were no signs of any persons being on board; a similar fate must have inevitably befallen the crews as in the case of the other boat. It would thus appear that the mortality as a result of the storm yesterday must undoubtedly be greater than the earlier estimates had placed the number of the casualties.

THE S.S. "YING KING."

While the s.s. *Ying King* was lashed to her wharf yesterday the turbulent sea appeared to have lifted her up on to the pier piles and by a succession of bumping caused some slight damage to the river steamer. We understand that until the surveyors have had time to inspect the hull of the vessel in dock it cannot definitely be ascertained whether the damage sustained necessitates repairs. However, it is hoped that no serious mishap will be disclosed on the occasion of the survey.

NO OFFICIAL RETURNS.

No official records of the damage done ashore and afloat could be got from the police to-day. They were engaged in compiling the returns when our reporter called and no information could be obtained.

POLICE Constable Edwards, of the Water Police Station, charged two sampans before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, this morning, at the Police Court, with making fast to the s.s. *Glenloch* while that vessel was entering port this morning. They admitted the charge. The policeman said that on board defendant's sampans were boarding house men who were in a hurry to get aboard the vessel. Fined \$50 each.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS RUN.

Indian (*Namang*) 31st inst.
German (*Prussia*) 1st prox, 6 a.m.
Australian (*Eastern*) 2nd prox.
Canadian (*Albatross*) 3rd prox.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 4th prox.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tan* left Manila to-day at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on 1st inst., a.m.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tinian* left Port Darwin on 28th inst., daylight, and may be expected here on 7th prox.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Doris* sailed from Yokohama on 28th inst., and will therefore be due to arrive at this port on 8th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

[Continued.]

The Murder of Mr. Whiteley.

LONDON, 27th January.
The murderer of Mr. Whiteley is improving. He is a man of the name of Rayner; is no relation to the late Mr. Whiteley, and apparently did not even know him.

Jamaica.

The situation in Kingston is improving and the shocks have ceased.

Later.

The German Liner "Seidlitz" Affire.

The British Admiralty reports that H.M. cruiser *Diadem* found the Norddeutscher liner *Seidlitz*, from Penang for Colombo, affire. After embarking her 205 passengers, and transferring the mails, the *Diadem* escorted the *Seidlitz* to Point-de-Galle, where it was found that her forepart was entirely burnt out.

Japan and the Kingston Disaster.

The Mikado has telegraphed a message of sympathy to King Edward in connection with the Kingston disaster, to which His Majesty cordially replied.

THE CHINA FAMINE.

THE SITUATION AT SUCHEN.
DR. BRADLEY'S RELIEF WORKS.

Suchen, January 24.

In the country adjacent to the Grand Canal en route to here the wheat is showing above the ground, and there are the least indications of distress in the whole area I have yet traversed. This, of course, is owing to the facilities for communication; but at a distance averaging three miles on the east of the canal and two miles on the west of the canal the country is bare and its inhabitants are in a terrible state. I am credibly informed this condition prevails as far as the coast on the east and for an indefinite distance on the west.

The first rain that has fallen since I left Shanghai fell on Sunday. I would draw attention to the importance of facilitating the transport of relief supplies by business methods, because the weather will deflect the road tracks and damage the flour and grain if it is clumsily packed.

I have investigated matters in the district of Suchen. A conservative estimate puts the population at 600,000, of whom fifteen per cent are eating solid food, fifty per cent gruel or cereals and the remainder a stew of leaves, grass and kindred rubbish. The price of flour is sixty cash a catty. Millet and the refuse from distilleries is selling for more than the best wheat would fetch in normal times. Fifty per cent of the people are suffering acute starvation and the distress is increasing daily. Most of the ground is sown but it will be at least four months before the crops can be reaped. The flour sent by the Relief Committee has not yet arrived.

There are no refugee or relief camps here. The Government relief takes the usual negative form of money doles. The ridiculous argument is advanced in favour of this course that a loafing man eats less than a man who is working. Although an edict had been issued ordering the shutting down of the distilleries on account of the scarcity of grain, these are in full blast.

Dr. Bradley's works here are an instance of what is possible in the line of relief labour. Three hundred men are employed at 100 cash per diem. All provide their own tools so that there is no initial outlay and the whole was organized in two days. All the men employed have destitute families, averaging five and a half persons in each, dependent on them. All the men employed must have shown signs of actual starvation. They are set to repair the dikes of the Yellow River, and the road to Hsichouf; also the road to the quarries in the mountains whence is procured the limestone for the glass works. A thousand men engaged in this transport make 150 cash a day each. I quote this comparison as instancing the benefits derived from continuous employment in industries backed by capital.

The representatives of the Relief Committee are continually beset by people requiring work. They could employ 10,000 men most usefully. Already they are doing excellently; but on the other hand the bed of the Canal is above the level of the surrounding country, it is undredged, and the banks which keep it in are falling from want of repair. The same remarks apply to the Yellow River. Other work could be found in the digging out of the ditches and the providing of other means of drainage running eastwards to the sea. There is work to be done in the country I have traversed to give employment to a million people. This work might be easily organized, and would need absolutely no initial outlay. It is, however, imperatively necessary to prevent the recurrence indefinitely of the present disaster.

In the meantime the people are being partially fed while funds hold out and for the rest they are abandoned to a fate most pitiable.—W. C. D. News.

THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Fike, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 26th at 12.30 p.m. the barometer has risen moderately on the China coast, and fallen considerably over W. Japan, and the Loochoos.

A depression, which will probably move Eastwards, lies off the S.W. coast of Japan, and a high pressure area lies over the continent to the North of the Yangtze.

Gradients are rather steep, and the monsoon is expected to freshen to a gale in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, freshening to strong breezes; rain at first, improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, N. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 3.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

PRIZE-GIVING DAY.

CHINESE EX-MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

The scholars at St. Stephen's College, West Point, were jubilant to-day, the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes. The prizes were distributed in a little marquee erected in the school grounds, and this was very neatly decorated; a miniature stage, adorned with pot plants and hunting, served as a platform, from where the prizes—or rather the certificates for prizes—were handed out. At first it was thought that H.E. the Governor would distribute the prizes, but a letter from him received some days ago by the Warden of the College, stated that His Excellency regretted his inability to attend owing to the multiplicity of his duties. Next, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary, was to take the chair, but owing to some misunderstanding he also found it impossible to attend, owing to the meeting of the Benevolent Society which clashed with the hour set for the prize-giving.

Under these circumstances Archdeacon Bannister presided. On his right hand side, on the platform, sat Rev. Dr. Barnett, the Warden of the College; on his left Rev. J. H. France and H. E. Wu Ting Fang, ex-Minister to Washington. There were also present Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. S. W. Tso, Bro. Sylvester, Rev. Mr. Penrice and others.

After a prayer had been offered by Rev. France, the Chairman called upon the Warden of the College to report on the institution.

THE REPORT.

Rev. Mr. Barnett said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our first word to-day must strike a chord of sadness. Sorrow has befallen us—the sorrow that waits on loss and bereavement. In common with many others St. Stephen's College will have cause to remember September 18th, 1907. It was in the typhoon of that morning, so sudden and destructive, that our revered Bishop, the Right Reverend J. C. Moore, N. N., in the midst of his labours of love, crossed the bar and entered the heaven where he would be. There, in the light of eternity the perplexities of this life find their solution, where faith and hope are fulfilled in sight. As one of the College Council from the beginning, the late Bishop proved himself a wise counsellor, a sympathetic friend and a steadfast encourager. To-day his place is vacant among us, and the College is the poorer for his absence.

The past year—the fourth of our existence—has been the first in which time has been lost through stress of weather. Under the scorching sun and through the teeming rain boys attend classes with remarkable regularity. This year, however, two days and a half have been sacrificed to typhoons, leaving 282 school masters for the year, with the usual average of 54 hours' teaching a day for five days in the week. During 1906, 133 scholars were in attendance.

To meet the requirements of those who are looking forward to a University career classes have been added in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Political Economy and Latin. With the alteration and re-erection of out-buildings during the mid-summer holidays it was found possible to fit up a temporary laboratory in which the three highest Forms are receiving their first lessons in physics and chemistry, subjects which are popular.

Physical drill has been in abeyance through sundry untoward circumstances. Nevertheless recreation has received its due attention. The playground has been improved and enlarged by about one-fourth. In April College sports were held and appreciated. The boys' steady practice in cricket has for the first time been rewarded with a fair share of success. Six matches have been played and three times the team has returned victorious (applause), the last two victories being against Queen's and St. Joseph's College.

In the final examinations just closed the tests have been fairly severe in the several forms. There was keen competition for the higher positions. Some of the boys failed to keep their health throughout the week and in consequence missed certain of the papers. A scrutiny of the figures reveals the fact that (including the sometime absent boys) 25 per cent. of the whole school failed to obtain an average of 50 marks; just 25 per cent. gained over an average of 75 marks, and the other 50 per cent. of the boys passed between these extremes. The test applied, except in the very lowest classes, was an examination in ten written subjects, resulting as follows:—Chau Kwan Lam stands Dux of the College with 80.5 per cent. (Applause). In the V Form two boys tied for first place with 81 per cent., viz.: Fung Man Sui and Wan Yik Shing. (Applause). A similar incident, illustrating the keenness of the contest, occurred in Form IV, Chan Chung Yai and Cheung Fuk Shan dividing the honour of premier position with 79 per cent. (Applause). Cheng Yuen Tin with 91 per cent. leads in Form III, closely followed by Yip In Fong with 89. In Form II Lam Tung is an easy first with 84 per cent., his chief competitor, Wei Wing Lok, having been laid aside for a fortnight with sickness. Tam Ting Wing, with 84, and Chau Tsz Wai bracketed with Lau Ting In. In (75 per cent.) stands first in Forms IA and IB respectively. After allowance has been made for the fact that the foregoing are records of our own examinations, we cannot but regard the result as indicating honest work both by masters and boys.

We were reminded by His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan twelve months ago that St. Stephen's College had not yet seen any of its scholars through the Oxford Senior Examination. The reminder was doubtless both necessary and salutary. To-day, however, this requirement has been satisfied. When but two years and a half in existence the College passed two boys in the Junior and one in the Preliminary section. At the end of three and a half years—that is in July last—the Juniors of last year were advanced into the rank of Seniors, while two others passed the Junior and three the Preliminary stage, seven in all.

and all Chinese. One of the Seniors, Chau Kwan Lam, obtained the A.A. degree, and mentioned under English Language as having passed in Composition in addition to Grammar and Shakespeare's Henry V. T'so Shin Cheung, the other Senior candidate, though too old for the degree, passed well in six subjects. Of the Juniors, T'so Ship Fan satisfied the examiners in five subjects, and Wan Lu Shing in seven, including Higher Mathematics. The Preliminary passes were Chan Ying Wing, but No. 1 on the school roll, Wan Yik Shing and Wei Wing Hon. From the detailed account received from Oxford it appears that 7 candidates passed out of 9 recommended. The percentage of passes (including the 9 candidates) worked out as follows:—Geometry 67 per cent. Scripture Knowledge, Arithmetic, Algebra, each, 77; English History 88; Political Economy 100. Such results would be considered creditable in an English school.

Our new building, so long talked of and desired, has not yet arisen, except on paper. Still to have plans prepared, and approved by the Building Authority, to hold some money in hand for this purpose and to be backed by an interested and sympathetic body of Chinese gentlemen provides an earnest of more substantial results to follow in the near future. It requires no expert evidence to prove that our need for extended accommodation is both real and urgent. Until this projected extension is consummated our work must lack both satisfaction and completeness. Then, when our buildings are finished and we are more firmly settled in commodious premises, we shall look to see His Excellency's suggestion of last year carried into effect, so that through affiliation with a home University it shall be possible for students to gain literary degrees in Hongkong, which shall have a recognized value throughout the Empire. It would seem that we are bound to work toward some such development of the education for the Chinese. Many of our students look forward to other than a commercial career. Awakening China needs men with Western knowledge, and although decree follows decree with confusing contrariety it seems that the test of scholarship leans in a Western direction and it is to satisfy that test that we must aim. Although the changes in China are not all set in the same course and the practise of to-day may be reversed to-morrow still in educational matters the conduct of this year's examination in Peking, despite its defects, is not without its lessons.

Papers were set in philosophy, politics, mathematics and science. Some of the examiners were those who had studied abroad and had obtained University recognition. Candidates were allowed to choose the language in which they should record their answers. Some who were more conversant with English than with Chinese used the former means of communication and succeeded in securing their diplomas without any loss of knowledge in Chinese. A further significant feature of this year's examination is marked by the fact that Christians and Confucians sat side by side in the examination hall without fear or favour. Both alike were received in audience by their Imperial Majesties after the results were published. Still again Western influence may be traced in the decision that it was not necessary, as in former years, to regard the successful examinees as expectant officials, but rather that having obtained their knowledge they should use it as seemed best for the good of themselves and their country.

From a change so complete—from the elaborately composed thesis in Chinese to a studied disregard of the ancient classics, and to an indifference concerning knowledge of the mother tongue we may expect, and perhaps wish for some reaction. Yet the most conservative cannot hope that such subjects as those mentioned above will ever fail to find a place in the country's government examinations. The men who are to help in the development of China are the men whom China needs, and as we have opportunity it seems our duty to prepare those under our care along the line which shall be best both for themselves and the cause they hope to serve.

Seeing it is recognized that our work is tripartite that the aim of the teaching staff is to develop the man symmetrical, not neglecting the moral and spiritual for the sake of the intellectual or physical, the formation of the College Union marks an advance upon sound lines. The Union came into existence almost spontaneously, having for its purpose the binding together and strengthening of those who desire to put into practice what has been learned of right acting and pure thinking, while they draw their inspiration for living from One who is the "reveler of all Heresies." "Thoroughly furnished" is the goal of our endeavour for those who seek their education within these walls.

The teaching staff was strengthened at the beginning of year by the addition of Mr. A. I. Nain, B.A., and in May by the arrival of Mr. G. A. Hancock, B.A., who was followed by Mrs. Hancock in September. Miss Williams also joined after the midsummer holidays. On the other hand, Mr. Lavis Byrne, M.A., who kindly delayed his holiday for six months to suit our convenience sailed for home in July. Miss Fleischer, who had given her service for three years, found it necessary to resign that she might transfer her help to another department. Mr. W. P. L. Harkness was called away last month somewhat suddenly on private affairs and we shall all be pleased should he be able to resume his position in the College. Meanwhile we hear by telegram that on their master's leaving Melbourne about this time to take charge of Form IV, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Ng Tin Po are glad to say continue at their posts. The staff includes six English and three Chinese masters.

It might go without saying, but it is better said, that in the midst of many calls upon their generosity our friends have not forgotten the Prize Fund. The Council's thanks for donations are tendered to The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, Dr. Wan Tuen Mo, Messrs. S. W. Tso, Wei On, Lo Cho Sun, Lo Pan Kai, Chan Chiu Fung, Yau Shui, Chau Siu Ki, Wong Sui Lung, Chan King Tung, Tang Shui Sam, Chau Kam Wing, Lau Chiu Ting, Wong Wing Chiu, Cheng Wei Hin, Ng Pak To, Lo Shuet Po, Cheng Mai Po, Cheung On Lan. The never failing thoughtfulness of the Chinese parents and guardians has always been a source of encouragement to us.

Addressing the boys, he continued:—Boys, before we part for the year I wish to say I am pleased with you. Your attitude in the school has been gentlemanly and attentive; in the playground generous and manly. The influence and example of the Prefects both in and out of school has been of no small service to us. (Most of you have worked well. You deserve your holiday. May you enjoy it thoroughly and have a very happy New Year. College re-open on March 1st. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
Archdeacon Bannister said that before handing out the prizes he would mention that he was disappointed in one or two directions. The first was that the weather was beyond control. It could not be regulated, but if it could it might be turned on at the wrong time. He said he had to apologise for the absence of H.E. the Governor, who had written explaining his absence. Instead of him, he said, Mr. May was welcomed, but he also could not come owing to some other engagement and regretted his absence. The prizes, continued the speaker, had not arrived yet. They were in boxes somewhere between this port and Singapore on board the steamship *Palma*. He would, however, distribute certificates to the successful scholars.

After that had been accomplished, the Chairman continued his remarks. He stated that to-day they demonstrated the work the College had done in Hongkong in furthering education of the Chinese here. Although he was a member of the governing body of the College he congratulated the masters on their excellent showing after four years as a collegiate institution. The work showed the determination both the masters and students had adopted for the College. He would, he said, be interested in the advance and progress in the Chinese Empire, and he hoped as the years rolled by, the institution would become more important in advancing Western education of the Chinese in Hongkong. He did not wish to praise the Western education, but for the advance and progress of an Asiatic nation it was necessary that they should follow this path. "If they wish to go on, they must be equipped with Western learning," he said.

Continuing, Archdeacon Bannister gave Japan as an example. The Chinese are determined to get out and secure the best to be had of Western learning. As the originator of the idea of forming the school he hoped that in the future the school buildings would be worthy of the ideals of the masters and students. To accomplish this end he looked to the parents of the students. He was of opinion that it was essential for the well-being of the Chinese race that a note of warning should be given against a displacement of the pupils and a neglect of this country. He urged the pupils not to overlook their ancient language and the literature of their people, as it was necessary that they should know their own language, literature and history, so that in future days they would do duty to the land of their birth and the race of their forefathers. (Applause).

THE EX-MINISTER'S SPEECH.
The Chairman then called on H.E. Wu Ting Fang to address the scholars. H.E. Wu said, addressing the gathering:—"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am ordered here to-day to speak in Chinese to the audience. I hope you will all follow me." He then proceeded to address the boys in their own tongue and was greatly applauded by the students. After the address in Chinese had concluded, the Chairman called upon H.E. Wu to tell the audience in English what he had said in Chinese. H.E. Wu said something, and asking whether he was to be his own interpreter, began: "When Mr. Barnett came to see me ten days ago I was asked to address the boys in Chinese and I was told not to exceed ten or fifteen minutes. I have spoken for fifteen minutes already," he said. H.E. said he told the boys of the great advantages and privileges they had by learning in that College. He told them that in his boyhood days he also was a student in some college. He would not mention the name of the college for good reasons, but he had not the opportunity of learning as much as they enjoyed in this day. He would not say how long ago (laughter) the books were of the elementary kind, and the staff—but he did not want to speak discreditably of them. He said he told the boys that there was a great opportunity for them now and they ought to devote all their attention to their work and go thoroughly into it. What they were taught here was what was important in life—it was only the foundation. When they left college they would have to learn more. Having the foundation already laid, they would have a good start, and was sure to succeed. What was also important for a young man, he said he told the boys, was a moral character. They may be clever, but without morals they never will succeed. That was all he told the boys and he hoped all will agree with him. (Applause).

The very pleasing function came to an end by the singing of the National Anthem, and the echoing of cheers for the Chairman, the Warden of the College, and H. E. Wu Ting Fang.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. F. S. Kadoorie & Co. inform us that they are in receipt of private telegraphic advices from Singapore informing them that the crushing of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. for the past four weeks, yielded 841 oz. smelted gold from 5,517 tons stone.

DEATH OF THE "PRINZ HEINRICH."

STEWART'S FUNERAL AT YOKOHAMA.
The death occurred somewhat suddenly on the 16th instant at Yokohama on board the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, of Karl Franz Alfred Heyer, first-class steward on the ship. The deceased had been unwell for some time, but the end came very suddenly, death being due to gastric ulcers. Heyer, who was thirty-six years of age, leaves a widow and a small family to mourn his loss. He was a steady man and was well-liked by the whole of the ship's company.

The funeral took place in the afternoon from the German Naval Hospital, reports the *Japan Herald*, and was attended by Captain P. Grosch, the officers, and many of the stewards from the *Prinz Heinrich*, the local agents, Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., being represented by Mr. G. Erich. Eight stewards in uniform acted as pall-bearers. The cortege, preceded by the band of the *Prinz Heinrich*, proceeded to the new cemetery at Negishi, where the last rites were performed by Abbé Parrie, of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT TO HONGKONG.

A DISTINGUISHED SUITE.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Ex-Minister for the Navy; General Baron Nishi; Colonel Matsushita; Captain Takarabe; Commander Kato; and Cavalry Captain Utsuki, have been appointed to accompany H.I.H. Prince Fushimi to England on his mission to return the courtesy of his Britannic Majesty in dispatching the order of the Garter to his Majesty the Emperor.

Prince Fushimi is to leave Yokohama on the 12th proximo by the P. & O. steamer *Devaanah*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—National Banks \$50, Shell Transport 30, China Fires \$95, China Sugars \$13, Raubs \$8, West Points \$50, ex div. Hongkong Hotels \$120, Cements \$12, Pavells \$74.

Sellers:—Canton Insurance \$2.5, China and Manila \$21, Duquenois \$36, Raubs \$9, Hongkong Docks \$144, Kowloon Wharves \$95, Humphreys Estates \$12, Ho g-ong Cotton \$114, China Borneo \$10, China Providents \$8.70, ex div. Cements \$11, Kopes \$21, China Lights \$94, A. S. Watson \$12.

Sales:—Hongkong Banks, \$95, China Fires \$95, Hongkong Docks \$144.

Domestic:—Union Insurance \$300, Hongkong Fires \$75, Macao Steamboats \$36, Indo-China \$87, Shanghai Docks \$15, 100 Hongkong Wharves \$15, 235 Hongkong Lands \$107, ex div. Dairy Farms \$16, Electric \$16, Tramways \$215, Ice \$350.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1906.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [173]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th, to the 16th day of February, 1907, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [174]

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Furniture at the house of Mr. GASTON LIEBERT will take place TO-MORROW,

at 2.30 P.M., instead of To-day as advertised.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [172]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports; and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamer
"EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed, throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [171]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI
AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No. Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [172]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer.

"KWONG TUNG," 1,250 TONS, J. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 o'clock evening. Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey 1/4.

Mails 1/1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. [16]

Entertainments.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

TALKING
MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [13]

THE ORIGINAL
CANADIAN
CLUB
WHISKY.



Per Case 12 Bottles \$80.00

AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

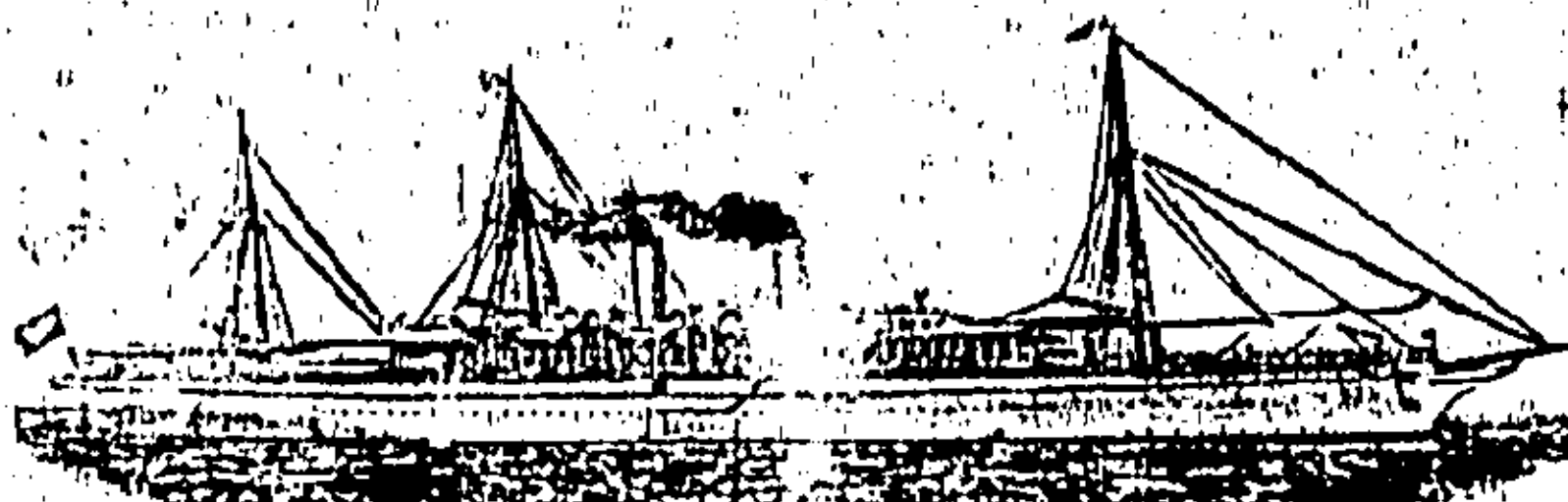
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. [15]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.				
N.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, February 14th	March 4th	
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, February 20th	March 16th	
"MONTEAGLE"	6,103	WEDNESDAY, February 27th	March 23rd	
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, March 14th	April 1st	
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, March 27th	April 20th	
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 11th	April 29th	

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamers, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 24 days; from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	"HOPSANG"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 5th Feb., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YAMSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 6th Feb., 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to Canton, Tientsin, (via Ching Wan Tao) and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	Steamship	To Sail
MANILA	"TAMING"	30th January, Noon.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	1st and 2nd February, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th " "
CEBU and ILOILO	"YONGKIANG"	5th " "
SHANGHAI	"YONGKIANG"	9th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	11th " "
YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"TSINAN"	12th " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

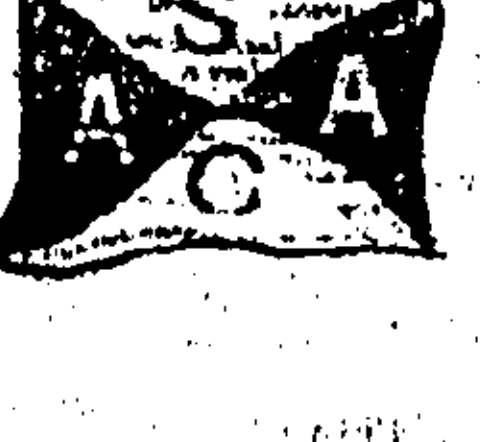
Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

HONGKONG NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND QUEZ CAYAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	Arrival
"LOWTHER CASTLE"	The end of January.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced rates, through agents issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUÉZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
SCANDIA 5th February.	SILESIA 8th February.
HABSBURG 3rd March.	SAMBIA 15th February.
RHENANIA 1st April.	SAXONIA 22nd February.
HOHENSTAUFEN 30th April.	SLAVONIA 13th March.
SILESIA 31st May.	SCANDIA 20th March.
SCANDIA 30th June.	BRASILIA 24th April.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907.	HABSBURG 5th April.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN."

Captain Veron, will be despatched as above, on or about MONDAY, the 4th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 28th January, 1907.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"G'AMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 20th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH".....About 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st January, 1907.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 24th January, 1907.

SELF CURE NO FICTITIOUS MARVEL UPON MARVELI

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

Without running a doctor's bill or falling into the den of ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

THERAPION NO. 1.—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary syphilis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2.—A Sovereign Remedy for gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, urethritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3.—A Sovereign Remedy for skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 4.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as anaemia, chlorosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 5.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the liver, such as jaundice, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 6.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the stomach, such as indigestion, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 7.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 8.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as catarrh, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 9.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as impotence, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 10.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 11.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 12.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 13.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 14.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the excretory system, such as gout, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 15.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the integumentary system, such as psoriasis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 16.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the musculoskeletal system, such as rheumatism, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 17.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as impotence, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 18.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 19.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 20.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 21.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the excretory system, such as gout, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 22.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the integumentary system, such as psoriasis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 23.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the musculoskeletal system, such as rheumatism, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 24.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as impotence, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 25.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 26.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 27.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 28.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the excretory system, such as gout, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 29.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the integumentary system, such as psoriasis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 30.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the musculoskeletal system, such as rheumatism, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 31.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as impotence, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 32.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 33.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 34.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 35.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the excretory system, such as gout, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 36.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the integumentary system, such as psoriasis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 37.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the musculoskeletal system, such as rheumatism, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 38.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as impotence, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 39.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 40.—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic cure, but which leave the system in a state of debility and disease, and which are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

To Let.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises on the Ground Floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. HARRIS KEENEY & CO., LTD.

Apply to—

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

TO BE LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 23, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SIN TAK FAN.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1907.

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vieux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

HO TUNG, Comptroller Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1906.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as No. 109, WANCHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Engineering Works. Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

TO LET.

NOS. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906.

TO LET.

"RANFURLY" CONDUIT ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS ON PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANEN."

Captain Magnan, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Nera* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOURANE* 19th February.

S.S. *TOKIN* 5th March.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. [10]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,606	E. V. Roberts	5th Feb.
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	26th Feb.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	H. O. Armstrong	—

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DOODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [11]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Ma-
jesty's Mails, will be despatched, from this for
HOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 9th February,
1907, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on 23rd March, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [12]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" 9th February.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 19th March.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" 21st March.

* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accom-
modation for First-class Passengers at mode-
rate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DOODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. [13]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between
HONGKONG, CALLAO and IQUIQUE,
VIA JAPAN PORTS
(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

THE Steamship

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons,

Captain W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched
as above, in April, 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accom-
modation and is fitted throughout with Elec-
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [15]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pis.
COGNAC	821.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, PALL MALL	19.00	—
" JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
" G. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
" DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
" LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [14]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE YIELD AT PRESENT BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	£1,000,000 \$10,250,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,712,472	{ £1.15/- @ Ex. 2 1/4 = \$16.47 for first half- year 1906	5 1/2	{ \$925 sales London 2 107
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2	\$295
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £331,131 \$1,153,844 \$569,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$2,732,271	Interim div. of 5/3 for 1905	5 1/2	\$800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60		\$508,534	\$12 and 5/3 special dividend for 1904	9 1/2	160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20		\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2	\$95
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50		\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	6 1/2	\$375 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$204,938 \$93,562 \$100,000 \$600,000 \$144,386 £120,000 £280,958 £3,999	\$6,563	\$11 for 1905	7 1/2	\$22
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50		Nil.	\$21 for year ended 30.6.1906	7 1/2	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$15	\$15		\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	6 1/2	\$37
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10		£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2 1/4 9/16 = \$4.69	5 1/2	\$86
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50		Tls. 23,156	{ Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2	Tls. 60 sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1		£207,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 1/2	30/- b. ex div.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10		\$218	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.6.1906	5 1/2	120 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50		Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2	T. Tls. 49 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$4,500,000 \$86,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	19 1/2	\$150
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$32,588	\$4 for 1907	7 1/2	\$21
Cerak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	5 1/2	Tls. 75 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000 £26,011	£12,546	{ Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.06	6 1/2	Tls. 12 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10 1/2	G. \$9
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$81
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 1/2	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$550,000 \$50,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	\$24 for a/c 1906	6 1/2	\$95
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2	\$144
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	8 1/2	\$12
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 57,665	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	5 1/2	Tls. 240 sa., b.
Do. do. do. (new)	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	none		Tls. 225 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 235 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	10 1/2	Tls. 105 sa. & b.
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	70,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2	\$29 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2	\$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none		\$7.00 on \$71 for 1905		\$164 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15			None		\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	2,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$19,075	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	8 1/2	\$120 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$31 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2	\$207 ex div.
Hôtel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 10 1/2 for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 15 sales
Hôtel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2	\$80 sellers
Pumphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	6 1/2	\$12 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$24 for 1905	6 1/2	\$384
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 269,493	Tls. 2,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2	{ Tls. 105 buyers
Do. do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 170,000		Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2	{ Tls. 624 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	none		\$504 ex div. b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	13 1/2	Tls. 75 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,933 \$110,000	\$21,660	\$12 for the year ending 31.7.06	10 1/2	\$12
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	9 1/2	Tls. 62
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 130 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 375 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2	\$974
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£836	13/- per share for 1905	8 1/2	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	11,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	10 1/2	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	17 1/2	Tls. 56 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	6 1/2	\$94
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 1/2	\$8.70 ex div.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$85	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2	\$161
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000 \$500,000 \$186,000	\$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06	9 1/2	\$212
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20		\$20,893	\$24 for year ending 28.2.06	10 1/2	\$23 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 65 cents } for 10 months ending 28.2.06	7 1/2	\$16
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	1st div. of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.05	10 1/2	\$215
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06	7 1/2	\$250 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$61,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	8 1/2	\$21
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	14 1/2	\$7
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwen- plaatje in Langk. Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,003	Tls. 10,374	{ 4th interim div. of Tls. 71 making Tls. 30 80 for a/c 1906	9 1/2	Tls. 250 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None		\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 31 account 1906	6 1/2	{ Tls. 170 sellers
Do. do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50					{ Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,800 Tls. 2,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20		Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	4 1/2	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	{ Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906		Tls. 315
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£15	none	Dr. £41,934	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906		Tls. 285
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$274	None		\$25
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none		30cts. (old) & 15cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	5 1/2	\$54
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$4	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 buyers
Do. do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$752	{ 70 cents } for year ended 31.5.1906	8 1/2	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	{ \$9.90 } for year ended 31.5.1906	6 1/2	\$150
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	8 1/2	\$12
						{ Final of 3/- cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2	\$7 1/2 buyers
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.—								
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.						£2.15/-		
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.						\$6.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co.						Tls. 41		
Lau Kung Mow Cotton Co.						Tls. 5.00		